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THE CARY FAMILY IN ENGLAND

By HENRY GROSVENOR CARY
BOSTON

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Author of this Work

THE CARY FAMILY IN ENGLAND

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ADDITIONAL

On the 14th of February, 1906, after the books were all bound, the two items below came to me. They were found in Vol. II of Prof. Cary's, *The Cary Family in America*, and seem important enough to insert in this irregular way.

SETH C. CARY.

(To be added at page 71.)

The Carys in the North of Ireland are descended from the grandson of Robert of Clovelly, to whom was given the Manor of Red Castle at Innishowen, County of Donegal.

(To be added at page 92.)

The three sons of William referred to were: John, who came in 1634 and settled at Plymouth and afterward at Duxbury and Bridgewater; James, who came in 1635, settling at Charlestown after a short stay at Plymouth; Miles, who came in 1640 and settled in Virginia.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

In tracing back the genealogy of the family of Cary, Carey, Carye, Carei, Cari, de Cari, Karry, Kary, Kari, or de Kari, as the name is variously spelled, I was surprised to find such a large amount of material within my reach. For over seven hundred years the line can be traced.

I have written quite fully of the family in England because its history is so very interesting, and also because of the absolute certainty that they were our ancestors. In connection with my three visits to England I had read much of its history, but I should have had much more pleasure while there if I had known, for instance, that the Earl of Monmouth was one Robert Cary; or that Viscount Falkland was Lucius Cary; that Baron Hunsdon, cousin to Queen Elizabeth, was Henry Cary; or had known as I wandered about the ruins of Kenilworth Castle that it was the home of the Carys for over twenty years, etc., etc. I have therefore greatly enjoyed tracing the family line in that country.

This record is made possible by the existence of a "Pedigree of the Cary Family," which was drawn up by the Royal College of Heralds by command of Queen Anne Boleyn, and which will be referred to in its proper place.

Besides recording the regular descent, I have mentioned many names in the branches, both in England

and America, to show traits of character, mental and physical, most noticeable in the family as a whole.

In compiling this record I have carefully consulted every authority within reach. Among these I will mention the "Domesday Book" of William the Conqueror; "The Worthies of Devon" by Prince, written over three hundred years ago; Westcote's "History of Devon," written two hundred and fifty years since; Polwhele's work on Devonshire, published in 1797 and dedicated to King George Third; numerous other works in English history, heraldry, baronage, etc.; also an American work by Albert Welles, President of the American College for Genealogical Registry and Heraldry; and "Cary Memorials," by Samuel F. Cary of Ohio.

I have written to many members of the family, and others, both in this country and England, and visited some of the localities in both countries, spoken of.

I have examined town records and other papers, and it seems as though these records which I have made might be relied upon as being correct. At all events, the compiling of this genealogy has been a great source of pleasure to me.

It may be well to add that the change in the spelling of the name from Cary to Carey was made by my father in 1820.

HENRY G. CARY.

Boston, March, 1894.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

Since printing the first edition I have learned much more in relation to the family, and am therefore able to make additions, explanations, and a few corrections, to the record.

There are very many works extant which, wholly or in part, relate to the family, there being over one hundred such in the Boston Public Library alone.

I have also had a long and interesting correspondence with a Mr. Frank R. Shackleton of Torquay, England, a descendant of the Carys on his mother's side, a young man greatly interested and well posted in genealogy and heraldry, and enjoying the benefit of living on the ground where the family has flourished for so many centuries.

Many of the photographs in this book were taken especially for me by friends here and in England.

HENRY G. CARY.

Winthrop, January, 1898.

INTRODUCTION

William of Normandy, who conquered England A.D. 1066, caused to be made a survey of the whole kingdom, giving an account of every estate, its size, kind of land, value, and often what it was stocked with. This was recorded in what was called the "Domesday Book," which was deposited, and is still preserved, at Westminster, London.

In it is the record of the manor of Kari, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Heath, Devonshire, near Launceston, close by the border of Cornwall. The small river Kari, or Karibrook, from which the manor took its name, runs on one side of it. It still retains its name of eight hundred years ago.

There is also the record of the barony of Castle Cari, in the central-eastern part of Somersetshire, some seventy-five or eighty miles east of that in Devon.

Prince wrote three centuries ago: "St. Giles was the antient seat of the family, and we are told that they possessed an antient dwelling there bearing their name. Some say that the name is from Castle Cari, but I think the *name* seems antienter than the place."

R. N. Worth, Fellow of the Royal Genealogical Society, says: "St. Giles-in-the-Heath was the principal home of the Carys till the time of Richard the Second, only, but one branch remained there as late as the reign of Elizabeth." The Domesday record was made in 1086,

and in it the name of the Devonshire manor is spelled Kari and that of the Somersetshire manor Cari.

The first *person* of whom any record is made, in this family, was Adam (a good name for a starter) who lived at Castle Cari in Somersetshire about one hundred years later than the Domesday record, and it is a suggestive fact that he spelled both his own name and that of the manor — Kari. That may indicate that he came from Devon and brought the spelling with him. Another consideration is the fact that the "de" means *of*, *i.e.*, Adam of Kari; therefore it is no doubt true that the family started in St. Giles-in-the-Heath.

Notwithstanding these statements the fact remains, there is a complete record of the family from Castle Cari and not a single name from St. Giles-in-the-Heath.

The Domesday record states that the St. Giles manor was given with one hundred six other manors, by William the Conqueror, to one of his barons named Juhdel de Totenais. It is needless to state that he was a Norman. It was customary in those days, and for many years after, for persons to have but one name,— no surname. This man was Juhdel, or Joel; his family seat was Totenais or Totness, one of his one hundred seven manors. This town is on the river Dart, some ten miles above Dartmouth. A branch of the Cary family lives there now, the head of the house being Stanley Edward Cary. A letter from him follows:

" Follaton, Totnes, April, 1895.

" Dear Sir:

" I fear I am unable to reply to your inquiries respecting the Cary family so as to give you information on the various points you refer to. In respect to ' St. Giles' in the Heath ' I have read that it is a Parish bounded on west by the river Tamar and on the east by a stream of the name of Cary, and I have an idea that there is land of the same name but nothing is known of it by any one of the present family. The spot is supposed by some to be the cradle of the Family, before residing at Clovelly.

" I am of opinion that Mr. Cary holds a Pedigree of the Family, which you might be enabled to see were you in England, but I was not aware that there was one issued by the Heralds Office under the Queen's command.

" I believe there is one or more families of the name of Cary living at Castle Cary, but I am quite unacquainted with that particular family, which I believe is of an agricultural nature.

" Have you been able to find where you cut in, or where your branch resides in the States? After Charles I.'s collapse Henry Cary went to America, and the name has existed there ever since. Cockinton, which adjoins Torre Abbey, was possibly lost to the family at that time.

" Yours faithfully,

" Stanley E. G. Cary."

Nothing farther can be learned about the St. Giles parish from books or members of the family, as may be seen from the letter referred to above.

There being no possible doubt of the connection of Castle Cari with the family, I will give a few interesting figures relating to that name, which I copy from Domesday.

Walter de Douay was the Norman baron who held the manor of Cari in Somerset, along with thirty-eight other manors given him by the Conqueror. He was probably from Douai in France, and followed the Conqueror from that country when he invaded England. Several of his manors were united, constituting the *barony* of Castle Cari, with the family seat at Cari. The name of the Saxon owner was Elfi. The owner was obliged to pay fees, or dues, to the lord, and the lord in turn to the king. A full description of Castle Cari is given farther on.

The land comprised fifteen hides, equal to three thousand two hundred twenty acres. Of this twenty-four hundred were plough-land, seven hundred twenty woodland, fifty-two meadow-land.

There were "3 Molendini reddentes 34 solidos," *i.e.*, three gristmills with a revenue of thirty-four solidos, about eight dollars per year. There were "8 Porcari reddentes 50 Porcos," *i.e.*, eight swineherds paying a rent of fifty hogs a year. That would indicate a large number of swine: these inhabited the seven hundred twenty acres of woodland, which were mostly covered with oaks, and the animals lived on the acorns. The swine were an important part of the property, as they supplied much of the food consumed by the people. There were "20 Carrucis," *i.e.*, twenty ox-teams of eight oxen each. There were "23 Villani," or villeins, or villains, *i.e.*, lowest class of laborers, attached to the soil,— practically slaves.

The value placed on the whole estate was fifteen

pounds, equal to about seventy-five dollars. This was entered in the record as value, not rent. This is interesting as showing the change in values since that day, not only in property but in the purchasing power of money.

MANOR HOUSE, CASTLE CARY
Where the King Slept

The Cary Family in England

THE CARY family in England is one of the oldest, as it has been one of the most illustrious and honored in the kingdom. In tracing the different lines of the Carys from Adam de Kari to the present time I have met many interesting accounts of various members of the family and have recorded a few of them.

Through many generations there has been a long line, or lines, of barons, viscounts and earls from the time of Richard II. and Elizabeth. Many others filled important posts of honor or authority, such as Treasurer of Ireland, Governor of the Isle of Wight, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Governor of Nova Scotia, Governor of Bombay, Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, Gentleman of the Privy Council to the King, Ambassadors to foreign Sovereigns, Comptroller of the Household of the King, Esquire of the Body, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, etc.

It will be noticed that most of the men mentioned in this English pedigree were knights, and most of their wives were daughters of knights. That shows how prominent the family was.

As regards the name it is doubtful if it was first applied to a person or a location. Some say it was first used in "Karibrook" before mentioned. (See page 17.) As the Conqueror found it in England when he came, it must be as old as the time of the Saxons.

Prince says: "I will not set bounds to this noble name, or from whence it came. If any shall derive it from the son of the Roman Emperor Carus who was general here in Britain A.D. 285, I shall have nothing to oppose." He says later that the family "is one of the most noted in England, there being at the same time two earls, viz., Monmouth and Dover; one Viscount Falkland; and one Baron Hunsdon, which is an honor very few families in England can pretend."

The first authentic record of the Family is as follows:

First Generation.

Adam de Kari was lord of Castle Kari in A.D. 1198, according to Sir William Pole. Adam was born about 1170. He married Ann, daughter of Sir William Trevett, Knight.

For centuries the castle has existed only in history, but the town where it was located is known to-day as Castle Cary and may thus be found on the maps. It is in Somersetshire and twelve miles southeast from Wells. As stated on page 20, Cari was the family seat of the baron. It is known that it was a fortified place in the time of the Saxons. About the year 1125 the Lord William Percival, named "Lovel the wolf," erected strong fortifications at Cari. Much of the time during the reign of Stephen (1136-1154), the barons were divided into two parties, the Lord of Cari being opposed to the king. He made so much trouble that Stephen turned his whole attention to Castle Cari and took it. In 1153 it was besieged again

and nearly ruined. Very little is known of it after this.

The place is marked by an entrenched area of about two acres, called the camp. Implements of war and other relics have frequently been dug up there. The surrounding country is lovely and the views from the hill are famous. In the town are the springs that give rise to the river Cari. This river flows into the Parret and then into Bristol Channel.

The church of All Saints is of the time of Henry VI. It is built upon a hillock and is quite unique. It has hideous faces intended to raise a laugh and scare away the "evil eye." Oliver Cromwell hacked away at it.

The manor house stands on the east side of the street and was a stately edifice. During the wanderings of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651, when his army was defeated by that of Cromwell, the disguised king slept at Castle Cari on the night of September 16. (See view preceding.)—Reign of Henry II. and Richard I.

Second Generation.

John de Kary of Castle Kary, son of Adam (first generation), was born about 1200. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Stapleton, Knight.—Reign of John and Henry III.

Third Generation.

William de Kary, or Karry, of Castle Kary, son of Sir John (second generation), was born about 1230.

He married Alice, daughter of Sir William Beaumont, Knight.—Reign of Henry III. and Edward I.

Fourth Generation.

John de Karry of Castle Karry, son of William (third generation), was born about 1270. He married Phillippa, daughter of Sir Warren Archdeacon, Knight.

The use of the French "de" was not universal. Sometimes the children used it when their parents did not.—Reign of Edward I. and II.

Fifth Generation.

Sir William Cary, son of John (fourth generation), was born about 1300. He married Margaret Bozon, or Bozume, of Clovelly in Devon. This is the first time the name of that very interesting place appears in the records. (See Clovelly branch.)—Reign of Edward III. and Richard II.

Sixth Generation.

Sir John Cary, Knight, son of William (fifth generation), was born about 1325. He married Agnes, daughter of Lord Stafford. She died leaving no children, and he next married Jane, daughter of Sir Guy de Bryen, Knight.—Reign of Edward III. and Richard II.

The spelling of the name was changed during the reign of Edward II. and has ever since been spelled Cary.

Seventh Generation.

Sir John Cary, Knight, son of John (sixth generation),

COAT OF ARMS OF SIR JOHN CARY
CHIEF BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER UNDER RICHARD II.
1387-1404

was born in 1350 at Holway in northwest Devon. He married Margaret Holway.

This Sir John was a very noted man. Prince says: "On the fifth of November, 1387, he was by the King Richard II. made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and advanced to be a Judge of the land; who being now placed in a high and spacious Orb, he scattered the Rays of Justice about him with great splendor. In this post he continued many years, manifesting in all his actions, an inflexible Virtue and Honesty; and indeed it fell out at last that he had an extraordinary occasion laid before him, for the proof and tryal thereof, upon which we find him as true as steel, for the greatest dangers could not affright him from his duty and Loyalty to his distressed Master, King Richard II., unto whom he faithfully adhered when most others had forsaken him." After the king was put to death by Henry IV. Sir John was banished and all his goods and lands confiscated for his loyalty to his royal master.

Westcote says: "I will speak of Sir John Cary, Baron of the Exchequer in the time of Richard II. This knight neither able nor willing, like a willow, to bow with every blast of the wind, so confidently and freely spoke his mind, opposing the proceedings for procurators to take the resignation of his master, King Richard, his true and undoubted Sovereign, that thereupon he was dis-officed, his goods and lands confiscated, and himself banished."

> "Prompt me, Muses, if you can,
> And show me such another man."

Prince says: "He was banished to Waterford, Ireland, where he was no less than four Years in Banishment. A long time, God knows, for an aged person, of a nice and tender way of living, to be confined to the Shades of Misery and Sorrow." He died in Waterford in 1404. Among his estates were Cockington and Clovelly.—Reign of Edward III. and Richard II.

Eighth Generation.

Sir Robert Cary, Knight, son of Sir John (seventh generation), was born about 1375. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Courtenay, Knight. She died leaving no children, and he next married Jane, daughter of Sir William Hanchford, Knight. This is the Robert referred to in the following extract from Burke's Heraldry:

"In the beginning of the reign of Henry V. (1413-1422) a certain Knight-errant of Arragon, having passed through divers countries, and performed many feats of Arms, arrived here in England, where he challenged any man of his rank and quality to make a trial of his skill in arms.

"This challenge was accepted by Sir Robert Cary, between whom a cruel encounter, and a long and doubtful combat was waged in Smithfield, London. But at length this noble Champion vanquished the presumptuous Arragonois, for which King Henry V. restored unto him a good part of his father's lands, which for his loyalty to Richard II. he had been deprived of by Henry IV. and authorized him to bear the Arms of a Knight of Arragon, which the noble posterity continue to wear unto this day; for accord-

ing to the laws of Heraldry, whoever fairly in the field conquers his adversary may justify the wearing of his Arms."

Westcote says of Robert: "This Robert Cary, the true image of his father, not only as Ascanius resembled Æneas, but rather in the virtues of wisdom, fortitude and magnanimity; and in the skill of Arms he far excelled him. So this son of Mars encountered this Arragonist and conquered him, and was by the King knighted and restored to part of his father's inheritance."

The following account is from the Herald's Visitation of 1620, and is so quaint that I copy it:

"In the time of Henry V. cam out of Arragon a lusty gentleman into England, and challenged to do feites of armes, with any English gentleman without exception. This Robert Cary hearing thereof, made suite forthwith to the Prince, that he might answer the challenge, which was granted, and Smithfield was the place appointed for the same, who, at the day & time prefixed, both parties mett & did performe sundrie feates of armes, but in the end this Robert gave the foils and overthrow to the Arragon Knight, disarmed & spoiled him, which his doinge so well pleased the Prince, that he receyved him into great favour, caused him to be restored to the most part of his father's landes, and willed him also for a perpetuall memorie of his victorie, that he should henceforth give the same armes as the Arragon Knight, which both he and all his successors, to this day enjoyed, which is Argent, on bend sable three roses argent for before they did beare, gules, chevron entre three swans argent."

The original arms of John the Baron were a silver chevron on a red shield, with three swans on it. The descendants of Robert now wear the arms of the Knight of Arragon which were a silver shield with three roses of the field on a bend sable, and take the swan for a crest, thus combining the two.

The technical description of the present coat of arms, a copy of which is opposite, is as follows:

"Arms — Argentum. Three Roses of the field on a Bend sable. Crest — a Swan ppr. Motto — *Virtute Excerptæ*."

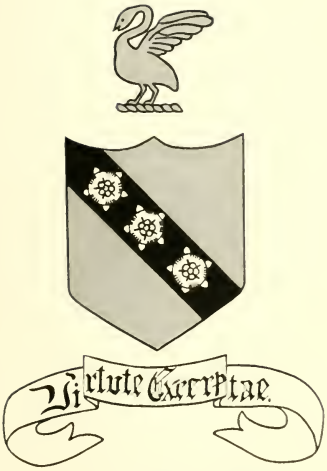
The description of the foregoing terms is as follows: "Arms" is the shield and its devices. "Argentum" is silver. The "bend" is the diagonal piece, or band, across the shield. "Sable" is black. "Crest" is the figure above the shield. The motto means "Exceptional for valor," or "Selected for courage," or "Of exceptional bravery." "Ppr" means natural.

The mottoes of the other branches of the family will be referred to in their proper places.

This Robert had a brother James, sometimes called John, who was Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and had also been Dean of St. Paul's in London. While James was in Florence with Pope Martin in 1419, he was appointed Lord Bishop of Exeter. He lived only six weeks after this and never took his seat.—Reign of Richard II. and Henry IV. and V.

Ninth Generation.

Sir Philip Cary, Knight, son of Sir Robert (eighth



ARMS OF SIR ROBERT CARY, KNIGHT
UNDER HENRY V.

generation), was born about 1400. He married Christian Orchard. He died 1437.— Reign of Henry IV., V. and VI.

Tenth Generation.

Sir William Cary, Knight, son of Philip (ninth generation), was born in 1437. He married Elizabeth Paulett. He was known as the Knight of Cockington.

He was an ardent supporter of the House of Lancaster, and took an active part in the struggle between the adherents of Henry VI. and Edward IV. in the War of the Roses.

At the battle of Tewksbury on May 4, 1471, the Lancastrians were defeated, and William with others took refuge in the Abbey Church. According to the customs of those times the church was a "sanctuary," and they could not be taken out of it. They were enticed out on promise of pardon and two days later were beheaded. His property was confiscated as usual in such cases, but Henry VII. restored it to his son Robert. I cannot ascertain for what reason, but probably because that king was a scion of the House of Lancaster in whose cause his father lost his life and property.

William left two sons — Robert, born in 1460, and Thomas, born in 1465. From Thomas sprang the three lines of nobles, and from Robert the families of Clovelly, Torre Abbey and Somersetshire.—Reign of Henry VI. and Edward IV.

Thus far the record of the main line, only, has been kept, and from this point I have followed out several branches as each has played an important part in the

history of the family. The following are the several lines:

Baron Hunsdon line,	Extinct,	1559 to 1765
Earl of Monmouth line,	Extinct,	1626 to 1661
Viscount Falkland line,	Existing,	1620
Clovelly line,	Extinct,	1390 to 1725
Cockington and Torre Abbey line,	Existing,	1400
Somersetshire line,	Existing,	1500

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BARON HUNSDON LINE

BARON HUNSDON LINE

MOTTO: "Comme je Trouve." As I find; or, I take things as they come.

Eleventh Generation.

Thomas de Cary, son of Sir William (tenth generation), was born about 1465. He married Margaret Spencer and left two sons, John, born in 1495, ancestor of the Falkland line, and William, born in 1500, ancestor of the Hunsdon and Monmouth lines. Both these sons were knights.—Reign of Edward IV. and V., Richard III. and Henry VII.

Twelfth Generation.

Sir William Cary, Knight of Cockington, son of Sir Thomas de Cary (eleventh generation), was born about 1500. He married Mary Boleyn, sister of Anne Boleyn, who was one of the wives of King Henry VIII. and mother of Queen Elizabeth. In the private household accounts of the queen it is recorded that the king gave Mary Boleyn a marriage gift of six shillings, eight pence.

The queen ordered the Royal College of Heralds to draw up the pedigree of the Carys. It begins thus: "This Pedigree contains a brief of that most ancient family and surname of Cary, and it shows how the family was connected with the noble houses of Beauford, Somerset, Spencer, Bryan, Tulford, etc."

William died in 1528, June 22, leaving two sons, Henry and George, both Knights of the Garter.—Reign of Henry VII. and VIII.

Thirteenth Generation.

Sir Henry Cary, Knight of the Garter, Gentleman of the Privy Council, Lord Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, son of Sir William (twelfth generation), and cousin to the queen, was born in 1525. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Morgan. He had spent thousands of pounds for Elizabeth while she was yet princess and was troubled by the persecutions of her sister, Queen Mary. In the first year of Elizabeth's reign he was by her created first baron Hunsdon, A.D. 1559. He was given the mansion of Hunsdon in Hertfordshire and a pension of four thousand pounds (equal to twenty thousand dollars) per year.

Froude, the historian, tells us how thoroughly he was in the queen's confidence and was entrusted with many important matters, such as carrying the Order of the Garter to the King of France in 1563. He was straightforward, rough in speech and conduct, yet was a great favorite at court. He had immense physical strength, was famous for the use of arms, and was prominent in all jousts and tournaments. Naunton says: "His custom of swearing in speaking made him seem a worse Christian than he was. As he lived in a roughling time, so he loved sword and buckler men, of which sort he had many brave gentlemen that followed him. Though his blunt and boisterous manners accorded

SIR HENRY CARY KNIGHT OF THE GARTER
FIRST BARON HUNSDON

ill with the punctilio of the Maiden Court, he retained the friendship and confidence of the Queen to the end of his life, and his frank and unambitious character, as well as his royal kindred, secured him from the jealousy of her favorites." He had charge of the queen's person at the time of the excitement regarding the Spanish Armada in 1588, both in the court and in the camp at Tilbury.

He died at the Somerset House, of which he was the keeper, on July 23, 1597, aged seventy-two years. His disease was caused by disappointment at not having been made Earl of Wiltshire. In his last sickness Queen Elizabeth had a patent for the earldom made out and, with the robes of office, laid upon his bed, but he refused them, saying that if he was unworthy to receive them while living he did not desire them now he was dying. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. He left four sons,— George born in 1547, John born in 1550, Edmund born in 1555, and Robert born in 1560. They were all knights and prominent men and will be heard from further on.

Queen Elizabeth sought to make a matrimonial alliance between her cousin George, brother of Henry, and Mary Queen of Scots. History is silent as to whether it was Mary or George who "wasn't willin'."

Fourteenth Generation.

Sir George Cary, Knight of the Garter, son of Sir Henry (thirteenth generation) was second Baron Hunsdon. He was born in 1547. He married Elizabeth,

daughter of ————Spencer, Knight. He was knighted by Elizabeth in 1570 for distinguished conduct in the expedition into Scotland under Sussex; was Governor of the Isle of Wight, Lord Chancellor of the Queen's Household, member of the Privy Council, etc. He had no sons and was succeeded by his brother.

Sir John Cary, Knight (fourteenth generation), was born in 1550. He married Mary Hyde. He became third Lord Hunsdon in 1603. His brother Edmund was knighted in 1587 by the Earl of Leicester for valor in the Netherlands. The fourth son, Robert, will be mentioned later as the Earl of Monmouth. (See page 47.)

Fifteenth Generation.

Sir Henry Cary, Knight, son of Sir John (fourteenth generation), was born in 1580. He was fourth Lord Hunsdon. He married Judith Pelham. He was made Viscount Rochford in 1621 by James I. and also created Earl of Dover in 1627 by Charles I. He was thus a baron, an earl and a viscount at the same time. He died in 1668.—Reign of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. and II.

Sixteenth Generation.

Sir John Cary, Knight, son of Henry (fifteenth generation), was born in 1605. He married Dorothy St. John. At the coronation of Charles I., February 2, 1625, he was made Knight of the Bath. On the death of his father, in 1668, he was second Viscount Rochford, second Earl of Dover, and fifth Baron Hunsdon. He died in 1677 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His sister Anne

QUEEN ELIZABETH

was buried there in 1661. Leaving no son, the title reverted to his fourth cousin. — Reign of James I. and Charles I. and II.

Seventeenth Generation.

Robert Cary, son of Robert, son of Horatius, son of Edmund, son of Henry the first Hunsdon, was born in 1630. He was sixth Baron Hunsdon. He married Margaret Clifton. He died in 1692 and, having no son, the title fell to his fifth cousin.—Reign of Charles I. and II. and James II.

Robert Cary (seventeenth generation), seventh Lord Hunsdon, was the son of Ernestus, son of Robert, son of Edmund, son of Henry the first Lord Hunsdon.

At the time he was elevated to the baronetcy he was a poor weaver in Holland. The change from the position of a weaver, with a few shillings wages per day, to that of a lord of the realm, with an income of twenty thousand dollars per year, must have been something quite overwhelming. He lived thus ten years, dying unmarried in 1702. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.—Reign of James II. and William III.

William Ferdinand Cary (seventeenth generation), lineal descendant of Henry, first Hunsdon, was sixth cousin to Robert, seventh Hunsdon. His grandfather married the daughter of the Secretary of the States General, Holland. His father was colonel in the army of the Netherlands. He came to England in 1690 and had to be naturalized in order to be eligible to the baronetcy. He assumed the title in 1696 and was the eighth

lord in the line. He married Grace, daughter of Edmund Waldo, Knight. He died in 1765 at an advanced age, without children; with him expired the line of Cary Hunsdons, and the title reverted to the crown.— Reign of James II., William III., Anne and George I., II., and III.

QUEEN ELIZABETH GOING TO VISIT SIR HENRY CARY

EARL OF MONMOUTH LINE

EARL OF MONMOUTH LINE

Fourteenth Generation.

SIR Robert Cary, Knight, son of Henry, first Baron Hunsdon, was born in 1559 or 1560. (See page 40.) In his youth he went into Scotland and got into the good graces of James VI. He was very active and strong like his father, and was distinguished for his great knowledge of foreign languages. He occupied several important positions, and was sent on missions which required great tact and diplomacy. He was a confidant of Queen Elizabeth, and was sent by her into Scotland in 1586 to assure James VI. that the cruel and violent death of his mother was not intended by her. He was on board the fleet at the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588. He was knighted in 1591 by Lord Essex in France. That nobleman had been sent with his army to aid the Protestant King Henry IV. Queen Elizabeth had ordered Essex home from France, and on his delaying to leave his army, she threatened him with severe punishment, but Robert went to England and appeased her anger.

He married Elizabeth Trevannion, much to the displeasure of the queen, who wanted all the attention of her courtiers.

The reader doubtless remembers the story of Essex and the ring. Essex had been arrested as a traitor, tried and condemned. The queen had previously given him a

ring, telling him that whatever trouble he might fall into, she would promise him that, on receiving again that ring, she would give him a favorable hearing. She expected to receive it at this juncture of his fate, and attributed to his obstinacy his not sending it. And when she had given him, as she thought, ample time for repentance, and yet the important ring came not, she delayed no longer his execution, which took place February 25, 1601. About two years after this, the Countess of Nottingham, being on her death-bed, besought the queen to come to her, as she had something to reveal. She then confessed that Essex had entrusted her with the ring to restore it to her majesty, but that she had been prevailed on by her husband to withhold it. Elizabeth, in an agony of grief at this disclosure, shook the dying countess in her bed, and said that God might forgive her, but she never could. She then returned to the palace at Richmond, and gave herself up to incurable melancholy. This Countess of Nottingham was Robert's sister Katherine.

Robert was by the bedside of the queen during her last sickness, and when she died. He then, although every one was forbidden to leave the palace without permission, succeeded by a ruse in getting out, mounted a horse and rode for three days to Edinburgh, in order to first announce to James VI. his accession to the English throne. Robert's sister, Lady Scroope, had a sapphire ring belonging to King James, which was to be sent by any messenger that should go to him, to show that he was direct from Elizabeth's Court. She could not give this to Robert in the palace for fear of being seen, and so

SIR ROBERT CARY
AT THE DEATHBED OF QUEEN ELIZABETH

threw it out of the window to him after he had safely passed out. This is the famous "blue ring" of history.

Robert had previously sent a messenger to James, who arrived at Holyrood March 14, 1602, "to give him assurance that the queen could not outlive more than three days, and that he staid at court only to bring him the first news of her death, and had horses posted all the way to make him speed in his post."

In an address to King James after his coronation, made by the Mayor and Council of London, Robert was strongly censured for going into Scotland without their permission.

The following is copied from a very ancient English work: "Upon the 24th. of March 1602 did set the most glorious Sun that ever shined in the Firmament of England (the never to be forgotten Queen Elizabeth of happy memory) about three in the morning, at her Manor of Richmond, not only to the inspeakable grief of her Servants in particular, but all her Subjects in general.

"No sooner was that Sun set, but Sir Robert Cary (her near kinsman, and whose Family, and himself, she had raised from the degree of a common Gentleman, to high honor, in title and place) most ingratefully did catch at her last breath, to carry it to the rising Sun then in Scotland, notwithstanding a strict charge to keep fast all the gates, yet, his Father being Lord Chamberlain, he by that means found favor to get out, to carry the first news."

In his memoirs, Sir Robert says: "I could but think in what a wretched state I should be left, most of

my livelihood depending on her life. And I bethought myself with what grace and favor I was ever received by the King of Scots whenever I was sent to him.

"I did assure myself, that it was neither unjust, nor unhonest for me to do for myself, if God, at that time should call her to his mercy. Hereupon I wrote to the King of Scots, (knowing him to be the rightful heir to the throne of England), and certified him in what state she was. I desired him not to stir from Edinburgh; if of that sickness she should die I would be the first man that should bring him the news of it." Robert was a wily politician.

King James' son, Prince Charles, was a very delicate child, and the ladies of the court were afraid to take charge of him for fear that if he should not live to grow up they would get into disfavor with the king. Robert's wife offered to take care of him, and he continued with her from four years of age till he was eleven, and grew up healthy and strong.

Robert was appointed Chief Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Master of the Robes, and in 1621 was created Lord Cary of Leppington, Yorkshire.

He had two sons, Henry and Thomas. His daughter married the Earl of Middlesex and Lord Treasurer of England.

In 1625 King James died, and at the coronation of Charles I., February 7, 1626, Robert was created first Earl of Monmouth.

While Charles was yet prince he had bestowed the Castle of Kenilworth on Robert and his two sons, and

HENRY CAREY, EARL of MONMOUTH.

they lived there over twenty years. This castle, whether in respect to the magnificence of the buildings, or the nobleness of its chase and parks, was second only to Warwick in stateliness and grandeur. Walter Scott has made it famous for all time. The Cary family lived at Kenilworth till Cromwell turned all things upside down, twenty-four years later. Robert died in 1639. On the accession of Charles II. he returned the castle to the daughters of Robert, and they enjoyed it for several years.—Reign of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. and II.

Fifteenth Generation.

Sir Henry Cary, Knight, son of Robert (fourteenth generation), was born in 1596. He was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles as Prince of Wales in 1616, and succeeded his father as second Earl of Monmouth in 1639.

He married Lady Martha Cranfield, daughter of the Lord Treasurer and Earl of Middlesex. He was well skilled in modern languages and published many translations. He studied with Charles I.

He died in 1661. Lionel, his first son, died at the age of twenty-nine years, and Henry, the second son, died at the age of twenty-four years, both dying before their father. The earldom was vacant after Henry's death until 1689, a period of twenty-eight years.—Reign of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I.

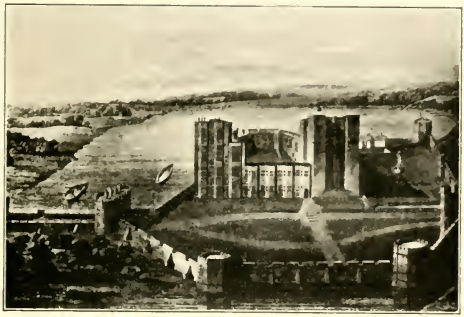
Thomas Cary, brother of Sir Henry, above, and who lived at Kenilworth with the family, was Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles I.

He was greatly attached to the unfortunate monarch, and died of grief about a year after the king was beheaded by Cromwell. He was thirty-three years of age when he died, April 9, 1650. He was a poet, and had the honor of being buried in Westminster Abbey.

He left a daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Mordaunt, afterwards Viscount Mordaunt. They had a son Charles, so named on account of his grandfather's great love for Charles I.

Seventeenth Generation.

Lord Charles Cary Mordaunt was grand-nephew of Henry, second Monmouth, and was created third Earl of Monmouth in 1689. He died that same year, and as he was childless the title expired.—Reign of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I.



KENILWORTH CASTLE IN 1620

THIS WAS SECOND ONLY TO WARWICK CASTLE AND WAS THE HOME OF THE CARYS FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS

VISCOUNT FALKLAND LINE

VISCOUNT FALKLAND LINE

MOTTO: "In Utroque Fidelis." Faithful in Everything.

The regular line of descent is followed as far as Thomas Cary (eleventh generation). (See page 37.)

Twelfth Generation.

Sir John Cary, Knight of Cockington, son of Thomas (eleventh generation), was born about 1495. He was the brother of William who married Mary Boleyn. (See page 37.) He married Joice Denny. He left four sons,—Wymond, born in 1535; Edward, born in 1540; Adolphus, born in 1542; and Philip, born in 1545. All were knights. —Reign of Henry VII. and VIII. and Edward VI.

Thirteenth Generation.

Sir Edward Cary, Knight of Berkhampstead, second son of Sir John (twelfth generation), was born in 1540. He married Catherine Paget. He was Master of the Jewel Office under Elizabeth and James I.—Reign of Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth and James I.

Fourteenth Generation.

Sir Henry Cary, Knight, son of Sir Edward (thirteenth generation), was born in 1580. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence Taunfield, Knight, Lord

Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was made Knight of the Bath in 1616 by James I., and was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1622-1629. He was created the first Viscount Falkland, Scotch peer. His seat was Falkland in Fife County, Scotland. "While at Oxford his room was the rendezvous of all the eminent artists, divines, philosophers, lawyers, historians and politicians of his times. He was a person of great gallantry, the ornament and support of his country." Clarendon says: "He spent a full fortune at Court in those offices which other men use to obtain a greater."

Another says: "Of his integrity and disinterested loyalty, we can have no greater proof, than that he impaired his patrimony in employments by which others raised their fortune."

He had three sons,— Lucius, born in 1610; Lawrence, born in 1612; and Patrick, born in 1625. He died in 1633.—Reign of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. and II.

Fifteenth Generation.

Lord Lucius Cary, second Viscount Falkland, son of Henry (fourteenth generation), was born in 1610. He married Alicia, or Letitia, Morrison. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Charles I.

His marble statue stands in St. Stephen's Hall, at the entrance to the Parliament Houses in London, with eleven others of England's greatest men,— Pitt, Chatham, Fox, Hampden, Clarendon, Burke, etc. He was regarded as the greatest man of England in his day. He opposed the errors of the king, but during the struggle with Crom-

LUCIUS CARY, LORD FALKLAND

well he took his stand by the side of his royal master. Learned, witty and accomplished, he was indignant at the evident desire of the popular leaders to deluge the country in blood.

He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and was distinguished for uncommon proficiency in classical and general literature. On the occasion of a visit to the Bodleian library at Oxford, King Charles requested Lucius Cary to look for his fortune, or destiny, in Virgil's Ænead. The passage selected was line 615 of book four, where is the imprecation of Queen Dido against Æneas: "But troubled by the War, and quarrels of a brave people, when his lands have been torn away from him, . . . he shall see the dreadful death of his own people." This was so very unfavorable to the king, and depicted his fate so pathetically, that the noble sought to turn it off by looking for one for himself, showing that he was not superstitious. His eye fell on line 152 of book eleven, where is the lamentation of Evander on the untimely fall of his favorite son Pallas, prophetic of the fate awaiting him.

On the morning of September 20, 1643, Lord Falkland was gloomy and impressed with the thought that he should die that day, and history states, "Hampden, the great leader on the side of Cromwell, and Falkland, the most illustrious on the side of the king, fell that day at the memorable battle of Newbury." There is a monument to Falkland on the battlefield.

Lord Clarendon thus speaks of Lucius Cary: "Lord Falkland was a man of immense wit and judgment; he

was superior to all those passions and affectations which attend vulgar minds, being of inimitable sweetness and delight in conversation, of so flowing and obliging goodness to mankind, and of such integrity of life, that if there were no other brand upon this odious and cursed civil war than this one loss, it must be infamous and execrable to all posterity."

I quote from other authors. One says: "His character is an assemblage of almost every virtue and excellency that can dignify or adorn a man." Another calls him "the greatest ornament to our Nation the last age produced." Another styles him "The Envy of this age and the Wonder of the next." A fourth says, "by his death learning had the greatest loss that ever happened in that or the age before it." Wood says: "The opinion at Oxford was that he had such extraordinary clear reason that if the Turk, or the Devil, were to be converted to Christianity, he was able to do it."

Lucius Cary was a great favorite of Charles I. from boyhood. As a matter of mere curiosity I record the following. In 1614 Captain John Smith made a voyage to the New World. He made a map of the New England coast which was tolerably correct under the circumstances. This he presented to the king on his return. On this map were shown three or four islands just out of Boston harbor. Prince Charles, who was then fourteen years old, amused himself by changing the uncouth Indian names to English ones, and named these islands "Cary Isles" for Lucius Cary. These are those that are now known as the Brewsters.

ST STEPHENS HALL PARLIAMENT HOUSE, LONDON

THE STATUE OF LORD LUCIUS CARY IS NEXT THE FARTHEST ONE ON THE LEFT

Lucius had two sons, Lucius born in 1632 and Henry Lucius born in 1635.—Reign of James I. and Charles I.

Sixteenth Generation.

Lord Lucius Cary, third Viscount Falkland, son of Lucius (fifteenth generation), was born in 1632 and succeeded his father at the age of eleven years. He died in France at the age of seventeen years.—Reign of Charles I.

Lord Henry Lucius Cary (sixteenth generation), fourth Viscount Falkland, was born in 1635. He married Rachel Hungerford. He was well versed in literature and wrote several comedies. During part of Cromwell's time he was committed to the Tower of London. I quote: "He was quick witted. Being brought early into the House of Lords, and a grave Senator objecting to his youth, and to his not looking as if he had sowed his wild oats, he replied quickly,—Then I am come to the properest place, where there are so many geese to pick them up." He died in 1664.—Reign of Charles I. and II.

Seventeenth Generation.

Lord Anthony Cary, fifth Falkland, was the son of Henry Lucius (sixteenth generation). He married Rebecca Lytton. He was Paymaster to the Forces from 1680 to 1690. He was shut up in the Tower for "Borrowing two thousand Pounds of the King's money contrary to the lawful usage." He was a member of the Privy Council to King William, and twice was a Commissioner to the Admiralty. He died in 1694, leaving no sons.—Reign of Charles II., James II. and William III.

Lord Lucius Henry Cary (sixteenth generation), sixth Falkland, was the son of Patrick (fifteenth generation), brother of the great Falkland. He was second cousin of the fifth Falkland. He was born in 1675. He married Dorothy Molineaux. He died in Paris in 1730 and was buried in the beautiful church of St. Sulpice.—Reign of James II., William III., Anne and George I. and II.

Lord Lucius Charles Cary (seventeenth generation) seventh Falkland, son of Lucius Henry (sixteenth generation), was born in 1700. He married Jane Villiers. He died in 1785. His son, Lucius Ferdinand, having died before him, the title fell to his grandson.

Eighteenth Generation.

Hon. Lucius Ferdinand Cary was born in 1735. He was the first child of the seventh Lord Falkland. He served in the British army in America before the Revolution as major of the 60th Regiment, the "Royal American," taking the place of Major General Horatio Gates. His commission was dated April 4, 1765. General Gates returned to England and left the army. Later he removed to America and settled in Virginia. During the Revolutionary War he served as a general in the American army.—Reign of Anne and George I., II. and III.

Nineteenth Generation.

Lord Henry Thomas Cary, eighth Falkland, son of Lucius Ferdinand and grandson of the seventh viscount, was born in 1766. He died unmarried.—Reign of George III.

MONUMENT TO LUCIUS CARY, LORD FALKLAND
ON BATTLEFIELD OF NEWBURY

Lord Charles John Cary (nineteenth generation), ninth Falkland, was brother of Henry Thomas. He married Christiana Anton. He was a captain in the royal navy. He lost his life in a duel in 1809. He was born in 1768.—Reign of George III.

Twentieth Generation.

Lord Lucius Bentinck Cary, tenth Falkland, was son of Charles John (nineteenth generation). He was born in 1803. He married the natural daughter of King William IV. She died and he then married the Dowager Duchess of St. Albans in 1859. He was Lord in Waiting to the Queen, Governor of Nova Scotia and Governor of Bombay from 1848 to 1853. He died in 1884.—Reign of George III. and IV., William IV. and Queen Victoria.

Lucius Bentinck Cary was succeeded in 1884 by his brother, Plantagenet Pierrepont Cary, as eleventh Falkland. He was born in September, 1806. He was an admiral in the royal navy. He died January 31, 1886, and was succeeded by his nephew.—Reign of George III. and IV., William IV. and Queen Victoria.

Twenty-first Generation.

Lord Byron Plantagenet Cary, twelfth Falkland, is the present peer. He was born April 3, 1845, and married in 1879 Mary, daughter of Robert Reade of New York. He was major of the Royal Sussex Regiment and retired in 1884 as colonel of the Fourth Battalion,—"the Prince of Wales' own." His title is Lord Cary, Viscount Falkland.

I copy his record from the Blue Book of Parliament.

"Falkland (12th Visct. Sco. Rep.) Byron Plantagenet Cary, cr. 1620.
B. 1845. m. d. of Robert Reade, esq, of New York. Elected Sco. Rep. 1894. Is Lt. Col. and Hon. Col. 4th batt. Yorks regt. and a J. P. and D. L. Yorks N. R. Patron of 1 living, 76 Eaton-square, S. W. Carlton and United Service Clubs, Scutterskelfe. Yarms Yorks."

Byron Plantagenet has three sons. The oldest, Lucius Plantagenet, master of Falkland, was born September 23, 1880.

CLOVELLY LINE

CLOVELLY LINE

I VISITED Clovelly in the summer of 1892, and became greatly interested in the place, both on account of its history and its picturesqueness.

It is situated in the north of Devonshire, on the Bristol Channel. The coast is quite abrupt and rises from two hundred to five hundred feet above the water. In a little opening, or cleft, in the lofty cliffs is tucked a little collection of stone cottages, there being only one street worthy of the name. This street is twelve or fifteen feet wide and ascends too steeply to allow carriages to be used. Their place is taken by funny little donkeys, who will carry loads larger than themselves. There is no sidewalk and pedestrians must share the cobblestone pavement with the donkeys. The houses are built of stones brought up from the beach hundreds of years ago by the ancestors of these sailors and fishermen who live here now.

About halfway up the hill is the Public Square; this is some twenty by thirty feet in extent, having an iron railing in front to prevent one from falling into the chimney of the house below, a wooden bench to sit upon, a flag-staff and a barometer.

At the foot of the street is a little stone pier and breakwater, built by my ancestors more than three hundred years ago. Here are sheltered the fishing boats, and here passengers who come by the steamer are landed

from small boats. At the top of the street lies the open country, where are the broad acres of the lord of the manor. The mansion house is called Clovelly Court. Near this is the little stone church of All Saints, where some of the Carys used to preach, and where many of them lie buried. The church was built over six hundred years ago, and the oaken roof-timbers all show and are black with age.

I will give an account of the Carys who have owned the estate or have lived there. In Westcote's work, speaking of Clovelly, he says, "And now I am in a place of the residence of the honorable race of Carys, to which tribe *wisdom is said to be hereditary*."

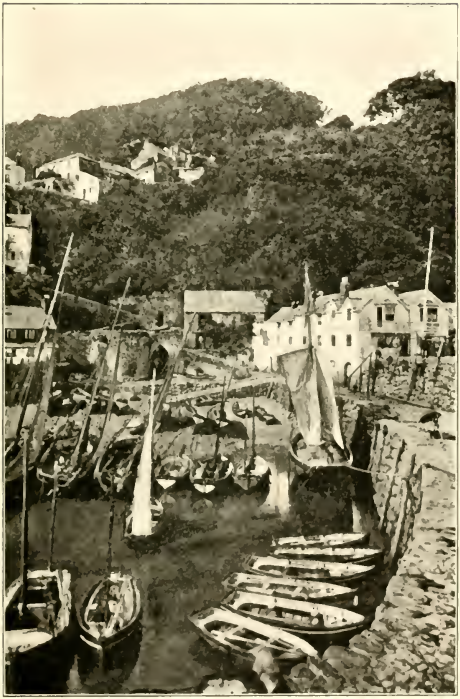
John the famous judge, who died in banishment in Ireland, about 1403, bought the estate but did not live here. The property was confiscated but Henry V. restored it to John's son Robert. (See pages 28 and 29.)

Robert, the valiant knight who vanquished the Knight of Arragon, received the estate for his skill in arms. (See page 28.) Philip, the son of Robert, inherited it next. (See page 30.) William, he that was slain at the battle of Tewksbury in 1471, was the next owner. (See page 31.)

This William had two sons,— one, Thomas de Cary, the ancestor of the three ennobled branches of the family, Hunsdon, Monmouth and Falkland, and another son, Robert, ancestor of the Devonshire Carys.

Eleventh Generation.

Robert Cary, son of William (tenth generation), was



CLOVELLY — THE HARBOR

The Pier and Breakwater on the Right was Built by Our Ancestors

born about 1460. He inherited Clovelly from his father. He was married three times. His first wife was Jane Carew, daughter of Nicholas Carew, Knight, Baron of Castle Carew. They had two sons,— John de Cary, born about 1485, and Thomas de Cary, born about 1495. Thomas was the ancestor of the present Torre Abbey family in Devonshire. The " de " appears several times in this generation, then disappears altogether.

Robert's second wife was Agnes, daughter of Sir William Hody, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer under Henry VIII. They had one son, William, born about 1500.

Robert's third wife was Margaret Fulkeram. They had a son, Robert, born at Clovelly about 1510.

Robert (eleventh generation) died in 1540. His tomb is in the little Clovelly church. It has a figure of a knight set in brass in the slab with this inscription:

" Pray for the sowle of Sir Robert Cary, Esquire,
sonne and heyer of Sir Wm. Cary. Knyghte
which Sir Robert decessyd the xv day of June
in the yere of our Lord God m. v. xl
o' whos sowle Ihu have mercy."

This Robert was our ancestor—Reign of Edward IV. and V., Richard III. and Henry VII. and VIII.

Twelfth Generation.

Robert Cary, son of Robert (eleventh generation), was born at Clovelly about 1510. To him was given the manor of Clovelly, and he was known in history as " Robert of Clovelly."

He married Margaret Milliton. He died April 1, 1586. His tomb is in the corner of the church with this inscription:

"Robertus Carius, Armigeri.
obit An Dom 1586."

Thirteenth Generation.

George Cary, son of Robert (twelfth generation), was born about 1545. He was sheriff of Devon. He built the famous old pier at Clovelly. (See view.) He died July 10, 1601. The inscription on a brass plate set in the slab is in Old English letters. I copy only the beginning:

"Epitaphium in obitum viti insignissimi
curatoris pacis aequissimi,
et musarum patroni dignissimi.
Georgii Carei. Armigeri."

Translated thus:

Epitaph on the death of a highly distinguished man,
A peacemaker of consummate impartiality,
A most discriminating patron of the muses.
George Cary, Esquire.

—Reign of Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth.

Fourteenth Generation.

William Cary, son of George (thirteenth generation), was born in 1576. This is the William Cary spoken of in Kingsley's "Westward Ho." His epitaph is as follows:

In memory of Wm. Cary Esquire who served
his King & Country in ye office of
Justice of ye Peace under three Princes
Queen Elizabeth, King James & King Charles the I.
and having served his generation
dyed in ye 76 yeare of his age Ano Domini 1652.
OMNIS CARO FOENUM.

A pulpit with his initials carved on it stands in the church. It is supposed to be his gift. On it is the date 1634.—Reign of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I.

Fifteenth Generation.

Robert Cary, son of William (fourteenth generation), was born about 1610. He was a great favorite of King Charles II. and was knighted in 1660. He died unmarried. His tomb is near that of his father.

In memory of
Sr Robert Cary Kt. (Sonne and Heyer of
William) Gentleman of the Privy
Chamber unto King Charles the 2nd.
Who having served faithfully that
glorious Prince Charles the 1st. in the
long Civil Warr against his rebellious
subjects. And both him and his sonne as
Justice of Peace. He dyed a batchelour
in the 65 yeare of his age. An Dom 1675.
PERITURA PERITURIS RELIQUI.

—Reign of James I. and Charles I. and II.

George Cary (fifteenth generation), next brother to Robert, inherited the estate. He was born in 1611. He married Elizabeth Hancock.

In his younger days George was the rector of the

Clovelly church. On September 10, 1663, he became Dean of Exeter and remained there till he died in 1680. He erected the monuments to his father, William Cary, before mentioned, also that to his brother Robert. The inscription on his own tomb states that he twice refused a bishopric.

There have been five Bishops Cary. Dr. Valentine Cary was the Bishop of Exeter from 1621 till he died in 1626. He had been Dean of St. Paul in London and lies buried there. In 1820 there was a William Cary, Bishop of Exeter. His arms are on the bishop's throne in the cathedral. Another bishop, Mordecai Cary, was sent to Killala, Ireland, in 1735. He was the ancestor of Mr. Frank R. Shackleton, spoken of in the preface to this book. Another was James, Bishop of Lichfield, Coventry and Exeter before mentioned. Another bishop lies in the Clovelly church, but I was not able to decipher the Latin inscription.

There have also been three Sub Deans of Exeter named Cary. Dean George had a son George who was married twice. He was a favorite of Charles I. and was knighted during his father's life. He was the heir of the dean and survived him only three years. He left no children and the estate fell to his brother. In the church is a monument to the dean's wife, Elizabeth.—Reign of James I. and Charles I. and II.

Sixteenth Generation.

William Cary, second son of the dean, was born 1660. He married Joan ———— and Mary ————.

He was Lord of Clovelly in 1700, according to Prince. In the church is a monument to his first wife, Joan, who died February 4, 1687, age eighteen years; also one to his second wife, Mary, who died February 6, 1701.—Reign of Charles II., James II. and William III.

Seventeenth Generation.

William Cary, son of William (sixteenth generation), was born in 1699. He died in 1724, being the last proprietor of Clovelly of the name of Cary. He was buried in the south aisle of Exeter cathedral June 15, 1725.—Reign of William III., Anne and George I.

The surviving members of the family were his sisters Ann and Elizabeth. A monument in the Clovelly church bears the following inscription:

> In memory of Miss Ann Cary
> who departed ys life ye
> 23d of May 1728. Age 33.
>
> This monument was erected by the desire
> of the said Miss Ann Cary, and performed
> by her sister Mrs. Elizabeth, the last of
> the family and wife to Robert Barber, Esq
> of Ashmore in ye County of Dorset.

COCKINGTON AND TORRE
ABBEY LINE

TORRE ABBEY.

COCKINGTON AND TORRE ABBEY LINE

THE present seat of one branch of the Carys, descendants of Adam de Kari of Castle Kari, is at Torre Abbey, Torquay, Devonshire, England. For many generations the family flourished at Cockington, close by their present home.

William the Conqueror took this last-named manor from Alaric, the Saxon, and bestowed it on one of his followers. In the time of Richard II. it was purchased by Sir John Cary, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, about 1390. It was owned in succession by Robert the brave knight, Sir Philip, William who fell at Tewksbury, and the Robert who inherited Clovelly.

The Carys were always staunch Royalists, and stood by their lawful and undoubted sovereigns through thick and thin, as in the case of John the Judge, in generation seven, and William, in generation ten, at the cost of either their liberty, their fortunes, or their lives, or all of these. Thus the Carys lost their estates, including Cockington, during the Civil War in Cromwell's time. It was twice alienated from the family and is now in the possession of the Mallock family. (See preceding view.) The manor house has been somewhat modernized. This picture was taken for this book. The beautiful Cockington church is in the grounds, and the old Tor church containing many tombs of the family.

Twelfth Generation.

The second son of Robert (eleventh generation) and Jane Carew was Thomas. (See page 71.)

Thomas de Cary, son of Robert (eleventh generation), was born about 1495. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Tulford, Knight. He died in 1583. —Reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

Thirteenth Generation.

Sir George Cary, Knight of Cockington, son of Thomas (twelfth generation), was born in 1542. He married Wilmot Gifford, and second, Lucy Rich, daughter of the Earl of Warwick.

He took a prominent part in the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588. He was appointed by Queen Elizabeth Lord Treasurer of Ireland in 1599. After the queen died he was appointed by James I. Lord Deputy of Ireland. In his old age he renounced the cares of state and retired to Cockington. He was very wealthy and was the owner of forty-two manors. Among other acts we read, "He built seven almshouses for seven poor people; each one having a ground room and chamber above, a little herb garden, distinct and surrounded by a stone wall; to each was allowed one shilling per week, a new Frize Gown, and a Shirt or Shift at Christmas."

He died February 16, 1617, and was buried in the Cockington church. As he was childless his nephews took the estate. In this church is a font which was given by Robert of Clovelly in the lifetime of Jane Carew.

His arms are on it.—Reign of Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth and James I.

Fourteenth Generation.

Sir Edward Cary, Knight, nephew of Sir George (thirteenth generation), was born in 1583. He married Mary Blackhurst. He got into trouble by leaving the Protestant church and joining the Roman Catholics. He was deprived of most of his property; was pardoned by Charles I. but Cromwell finished him by confiscating all his estates. He formerly lived at Dungiven, Ireland. He was knighted in Ireland in 1625 by Henry Cary, first Falkland. He died in 1654.—Reign of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I.

Fifteenth Generation.

Sir George Cary, Knight, son of Edward (fourteenth generation), was born at Cockington in 1610. He married Anne Manners. He was knighted by Charles I. at Greenwich, July 3, 1632. As Cromwell had confiscated Cockington he purchased Torre Abbey in 1662. (See history of the Abbey on page 85.) He died in 1678.—Reign of James I. and Charles I.

Sixteenth Generation.

Edward Cary was the son of Sir George (fifteenth generation). He married Mary Pelsont. He was born in 1640 at Cockington.—Reign of Charles I. and II.

SEVENTEENTH GENERATION.

George Cary, son of Edward (sixteenth generation), was born at Torre Abbey in 1685. He married Anne, daughter of Lord Clifford. He left no heirs.—Reign of James II., William III., Anne and George I. and II.

EIGHTEENTH GENERATION.

George Cary, nephew of George (seventeenth generation), was born in 1730. He married Cecilia Fagnani. He died in 1805.—Reign of George II. and III.

NINETEENTH GENERATION.

George Cary, son of George (eighteenth generation), was born at Torre Abbey in 1768. He married ———— Franklin. He left no sons.—Reign of George III. and IV.

TWENTIETH GENERATION.

Henry George Cary, nephew of George (nineteenth generation), was born in 1800. He married Emily Shedden. He died in 1840.—Reign of George III. and IV. and William IV.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERATION.

Robert Shedden Sulyarde Cary, son of Henry George (twentieth generation), was born at Torre Abbey in 1828. He married Margaret Mary Stockman in 1866. He has no children. He is still living at Torre Abbey (January, 1898).—Reign of William IV. and Victoria.

Torre Abbey was founded in 1196 by Lord Brewere,

one of the richest and most powerful barons of his day. The building was taken possession of by Adam, the first abbot, and six monks, on March 25, 1196. Many manors and lands were bestowed upon it and it grew rapidly in wealth and splendor. The Abbey church was about two hundred feet in length. The Abbey and lands were confiscated by Henry VIII., and the last abbot left April 25, 1539. The king gave it to St. Leger in 1543 and it changed hands several times till, in 1653, the property was divided into two parts, and the Torre Abbey part was bought in 1662 by George Cary, formerly of Cockington.

The preceding view shows what remains of the Abbey. The modern part is beyond this and faces the water. This view was taken for this book. Stone coffins and bones have been dug up in the present orchard and garden. There still exist several secret rooms where the Catholics used to hide during Cromwell's time. It has passed through an illustrious line of ancestors to the present owner, Robert S. S. Cary.

The grounds extend to the water. This is Torbay, the harbor of Torquay. William the Conqueror landed here, and here Napoleon was a prisoner on the ship Bellerophon, several days before going to St. Helena. In the view of the Abbey facing page 80 are seen three ladies. The one in dark clothing is Miss Edith, the sister of Robert, the proprietor. The two with white waists are Edith and Bertha, daughters of Colonel Lucius Falkland Cary, brother of Robert.

Colonel Lucius Falkland Cary was born at Torre

Abbey February 1, 1839. He was named for the great Viscount of Charles I. He married Bertha Elizabeth Phillips in 1868. They have three children.

1. Edith, born in 1869.
2. Bertha, born in 1870.
3. Henry James Lucius 1872.

Colonel Cary married secondly, in 1878, Louise Rowley. He succeeded to the Torre Abbey estate at the death of his brother Robert, which occurred September 2, 1898. He is a worthy successor of the long line of illustrious Lords of Torre Abbey, having given thirty-five years of his life to the state, five in the navy and thirty in the army, and wears medals in honor of bravery in battle at the siege of Sebastopol in 1854, in the Ashantee War in 1874, and in the Burmese Expedition in 1886.

SOMERSETSHIRE LINE

SOMERSETSHIRE LINE

THIS line consists of three generations only, the first name being in the twelfth and the first name in America the fifteenth.

Robert Cary, eleventh generation of the Clovelly line, was the ancestor of the Devonshire and Somersetshire Carys. By his second wife, Agnes Hody, he had a son, William, born in 1500.

The laws of heraldry in England are very strict, each family of the nobility jealously guarding its own coat of arms; and to change without authority, or to appropriate another's arms, is considered a very grave offence.

At certain intervals there are so-called Herald's Visitations into the different counties, by officers of the Royal College of Heralds, to examine into the status of the various families and to settle any questions that may arise. As late as 1715, two hundred years after the birth of Robert's son William, and nearly one hundred years after the emigration of the Bristol Carys to America, the Earl Marshal of England issued a decree to Sir Thomas St. George, Knight, Garter, principal King of Arms, declaring that the Bristol family was the same as that of Devonshire.

Twelfth Generation.

William Cary was sheriff of Bristol in Somerset, in

1532, during the reign of Henry VIII. He was mayor of that city in 1546. He was born in 1500 and died March 28, 1572.—Reign of Henry VII. and VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth.

Thirteenth Generation.

Robert Cary, oldest son of William (twelfth generation), was born in Bristol in 1525 and died in 1570.—Reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth.

Fourteenth Generation.

William Cary, oldest son of Robert (thirteenth generation), was born October 3, 1560. He was sheriff of Bristol in 1599 and mayor in 1611. He had eight sons, three of whom came to America in 1634, 1635 and 1640 respectively.—Reign of Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

THE THREE TITLED BRANCHES OF THE CARY FAMILY

THE THREE TITLED BRANCHES OF THE CARY FAMILY

BARON HUNSDON.

		Born
	Adam de	1170
s	John de	1200
s	William de	1230
s	John de	1270
s	William	1300
s	John	1325
s	John	1350
s	Robert	1375
s	Philip	1400
s	William	1430
s	Thomas	1465
s	William	1500

Created 1559.

s	Henry	1525
s	George	1547
b	John	1550
s	Henry	1580
s	John	1605
c	Robert	1630
c	Robert	
c	William F	

Extinct.

EARL OF MONMOUTH.

Same as the Hunsdon Line for thirteen generations.

		Born
	Adam de	1170
s	John de	1200
s	William de	1230
s	John de	1270
s	William	1300
s	John	1325
s	John	1350
s	Robert	1375
s	Philip	1400
s	William	1430
s	Thomas	1465
s	William	1500
s	Henry	1525

Created 1626.

s	Robert	1559
s	Henry	1596
n	Charles	

Extinct.

VISCOUNT FALKLAND.

Same as the Hunsdon Line for eleven generations.

	Born
Adam de	1170
s John de	1200
s William de	1230
s John de	1270
s William	1300
s John	1325
s John	1350
s Robert	1375
s Philip	1400
s William	1430
s Thomas	1465
s John	1495
s Edward	1540

Created 1620.

s Henry	1580
s Lucius	1610
s Lucius	1632
b Henry L	1635
s Anthony	
c Lucius	1675
s Lucius	1700
g Henry	1766
b Charles	1768
b Plantagenet	1806
n Byron P.	1845

THE THREE OTHER BRANCHES OF THE CARY FAMILY

THE THREE OTHER BRANCHES OF THE CARY FAMILY

CLOVELLY.

	Born
Adam de	1170
s John de	1200
s William de	1230
s John de	1270
s William	1300
s John	1325

Estate Bought 1390.

s John	1350
s Robert	1375
s Philip	1400
s William	1430
s Robert	1460
s Robert	1510
s George	1545
s William	1576
s Robert	1610
b George	1611
s William	1660
s William	1690

Extinct.

TORRE ABBEY.

Same as Clovelly Line for eleven generations.

		Born
	Adam de	1170
s	John de	1200
s	William de	1230
s	John de	1270
s	William	1300
s	John	1325
s	John	1350
s	Robert	1375
s	Philip	1400
s	William	1430
s	Robert	1460
s	Thomas	1495
s	George	1542
n	Edward	1583

Estate Bought 1662.

s	George	1610
s	Edward	1640
s	George	1685
n	George	1730
s	George	1768
n	Henry	1800
s	Robert	1828

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Same as Clovelly Line for eleven generations.

	Born
Adam de	1170
s John de	1200
s William de	1230
s John de	1270
s William	1300
s John	1325
s John	1350
s Robert	1375
s Philip	1400
s William	1430
s Robert	1460
s William	1500
s Robert	1525
s William	1560
s John	1610

To America 1634.

s John	1645
s Eleazer	1678
s William	1729
s William	1767
s William	1796
s Henry G	1829

NOTE.—This is the line of the author of this book.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

There have been many Carys who were scholars, authors, poets and public men whose connection has not been traced. A few only are mentioned.

Henry Cary, poet and musician, wrote many songs and dramatic pieces. Among them were "Sallie in Our Alley" and "God Save the King," published in 1740.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Words and Music by Henry Cary, 1740.

God save great George our King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King.

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall.
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On Thee our hopes we fix,
God save us all.

Rev. Henry F. Cary of Birmingham was the author of the best translation of Dante which was ever written, published in 1847. He was buried in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey.

Joseph Cary was considered the inventor of stereotyping. He died in 1801.

William Cary, the "Consecrated Cobbler," was born in 1761. He left the Established Church and joined the Baptist. He was a poor shoemaker but by study became very learned. In 1793 he went as a missionary to India. He was professor of Sanscrit and other Oriental languages, and made translations of the Bible into many dialects. He died in 1834.

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